

**ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE**  
—♦— OF —♦—  
**CARTER'S**  
**WOVEN \* WIRE**



**FENCE MACHINE,**  
**SPRINGS, STRETCHERS,**  
**AND WIRE FENCE SUPPLIES.**

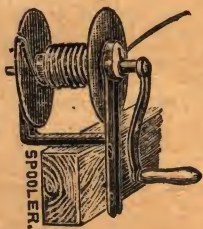
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**Carter Wire Fence Machine Co.,**  
**DERBY, OHIO.**

## Greeting.

WITH pleasure we present to you our catalogue. It contains the result of years of experience with farm fences. It contains earnest and honest words of advice to farmers from a farmer who knows whereof he speaks, having studied and seen on his farm the workings of springs, stretchers and stays in plain wire fences for six years past.

We hope by these inventions of ours to benefit our fellow farmers and lighten the burdens that rest heavily upon his shoulders.

HERMAN CARTER,  
[10th EDITION.] Derby, Pickaway Co., Ohio.



# CARTER FENCE MACHINE.

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**W**ITH the farmer the fence problem has always been the great question of the day. It is a greater problem to-day than it ever has been, because timber is becoming scarce, and, under the present system of rotating crops, smaller fields are required; and this being an age of sharp competition, the farmer sees the necessity, under the present prices of farm products, to cut down the expenses of the farm. When we consider the cost of material and the time required to build the fences and to keep them in repair we are forced to the conclusion that the fences of the farm are the most costly necessity about it. Hence the question of reducing the cost of fencing the farm is always in order. It is generally admitted that the coming farm fence will be made of plain galvanized wire.

The farmer wants a fence that will not harbor rats, mice and insects which will prey upon his crops; a fence that will not shade the ground and give protection to noxious weeds to seed his farm; a fence that will not blow down; a fence that will not burn down; a fence that will not rot down; a fence that will not wash away; a fence that takes up as little ground as possible; a fence that holds the stock where he puts it; a fence that will not cause the snow to drift, blockading the gates, lanes, and public highways; a fence that is cheap and is at the same time durable; in short, a fence that is horse high, bull strong, and pig tight. All of these qualities are combined in the Carter patent fence.

We began to study the fence problem years ago. The fence made of wood was discarded because of its extreme cost and being of short duration. The fence made of barbed wire was too dangerous to the stock. The fence made of plain galvanized wire seemed to be the fence that more fully met the demand of the times.

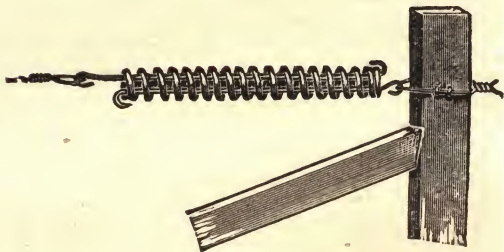


FIG. 1.  
SPRINGS.

But fences made of plain wire must have some kind of device by which the wires may contract or expand without injury to the fence. The contraction and expansion of iron caused by heat and cold is a principle in nature well known to all. Iron or steel wire contracts 0.83 of an inch in 100 feet in lowering the temperature 100 degrees Fahrenheit. That is: 100 feet of wire put up when the thermometer stands at 100 degrees, contracts over  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch when the temperature descends to zero, or 100 rods contracts  $12\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The contraction of the wire in winter either pulls the end post over or stretches the wires, and in the summer the wires expand, leaving the fence loose.

We have invented a remedy to meet this emergency. We place a coil spring (see Fig. 1) with a capacity of 800 pounds tension in each wire of the fence, allowing the wires to contract and expand at pleasure, thus keeping the wires tight the year around. If stock were to run against the fence, or a tree to fall across it, the springs would give, thus preventing the wires from breaking or the end posts from being pulled over; and after the obstruction is removed the springs draw up the wires tightly in place as they were before. If your fence is 80 rods long you need only 1 spring to each wire.

BY ALL MEANS USE THE SPRINGS.

They are automatic and do the work thoroughly.

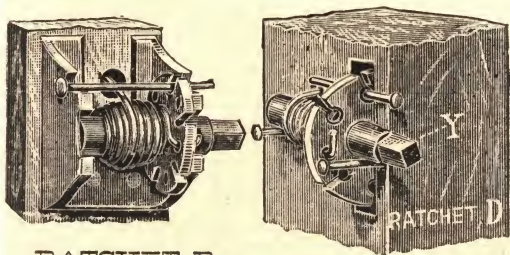
THE SPRINGS GIVE AND TAKE.

They take expansion and give contraction.



They take poverty and give you wealth. They take your care and give you comfort. They take the flood and give the drift. They take the stock and give it back.

If you will put in heavy end posts that will stay where you put them, the fence with springs in it will remain tight and do efficient work as long as you live.



#### RATCHET B.

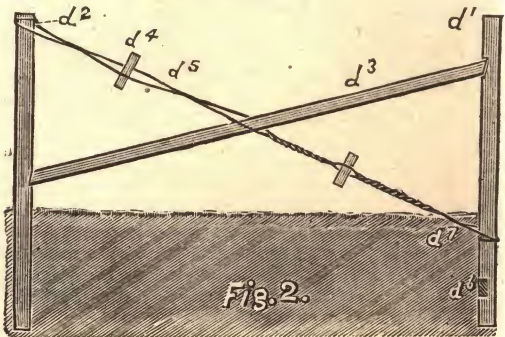
We manufacture two styles of ratchets, D ratchet and B ratchet. If one does not desire to use the springs he can use the ratchets. If you use the springs we would advise you to also use the ratchets, for you can tighten up the fence should the end posts give, or any accident befall the fence. Ratchets are very extensively used in wire fences, but there is not one farmer in ten who ever pays any attention to them. The farmer retires at night with the thermometer at 60; the cold wave comes and the thermometer descends 20 degrees below zero before morning. Not one farmer in a thousand will get up and go down to the corner of the farm and turn the ratchets and loosen his fence. The thoughtful and progressive farmer sees the point and adopts the springs, which do their work whether he sleeps or wakes, and keeps his fence tight the year around.

D ratchet requires a mortise to be made in the post and two spike nails to be driven for the shaft of the ratchet to rest upon. B ratchet has an iron base that sets against the post in which the ratchets revolve. Draw up the wires, poke the end through the hole in the post, bend a hook on the end of the wire and hook it in one of the holes of the ratchet and turn it with a wrench, and put a spike nail in place to hold it.

## CROSS WIRES.

In experimenting with plain wire fences we learned also that the fence must have some kind of stays in it to prevent the wires from being spread apart and the stock passing between them. Wood and iron stays were found either too expensive or were not effectual, and the wood stays decay and the staples pull out.

We found that a fence made of heavy galvanized wire with cross wires woven in for stays was decidedly the cheapest, the most effectual and the most durable fence that could be made; hence we invented a machine with which cross wires may be tightly woven.

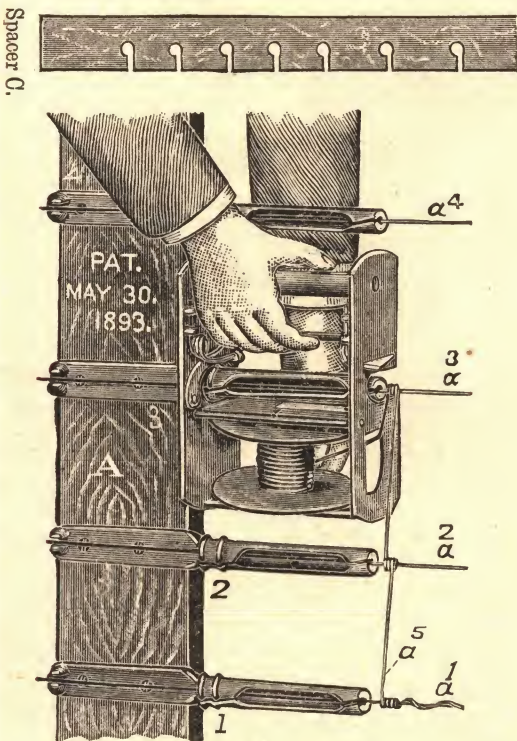


The end posts are set at each end of the fence and at each side of the gates in the line of fence.

Fig. 2 illustrates our end post. A piece, d6 which is a 2x6, 2 feet long, is framed into post d1 near the bottom to prevent it from pulling up. This post is planted three feet in the ground and well stamped. Post d2 is set eight feet from post d1. A brace, d3 a 4x4, is framed into the posts. After the brace is placed the wire, d5 is stapled to post d1 and wrapped around it. The wire is then carried forward and wrapped once around d2 and is carried backward and is again wrapped around d1 and its ends are twisted together. This brace wire should be No. 9. Thus we have two parallel wires one on either side of the brace. A stick, d4 is placed between these wires by which they are twisted,

binding posts  $d^1$   $d^2$  and brace  $d^3$  firmly together, making the most substantial end post ever planted.

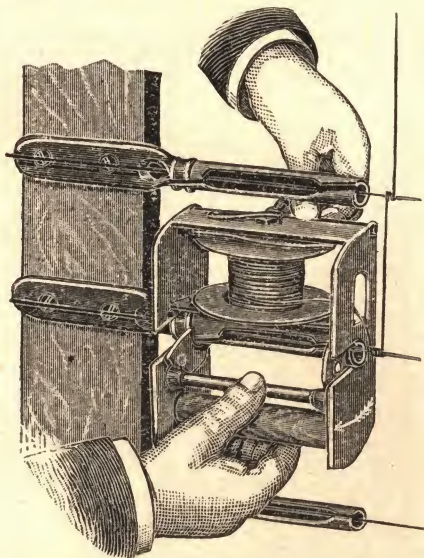
By all means do this job thoroughly, not neglecting any of the details, for on this depends the future beauty and usefulness of the fence.



(FIG. 4) WEAVER NO. 2.

The wires are then stretched in the line of fence and engaged by the springs and stretchers. The wires are tightened until the springs are closed down about one inch. The wires are then placed in the holes of the spacer C to hold up the wire while weaving, and it is kept in advance

of the machine, or the wires may be tacked to the posts with the bottom wire 10 inches from the ground to hold up the wires while weaving. Several spacers may be placed at intervals in the wires.



(FIG 5) WEAVER No. 1.

This machine is so simple of construction and easy of operation that a boy with ordinary intelligence can use it. The upright A is placed on the fence and the weaver is placed on arm 2 (see Fig 4). The supply wire,  $a^5$ , is attached to wire  $a^1$  with the splicers. The weaver is revolved on arm 2 and it is taken from the arm by drawing it towards you in the position as is shown in Fig. 4. It is placed on arms 3 and 4 and likewise revolved. Draw the machine down the fence the distance you desire the cross wires apart. The weaver is then revolved on arm 4 until the supply wire is wound up to the mouth of the arm. It is taken from this arm by pushing it from you, as seen in Fig. 5, and is put on the next arm below in the



same manner and position as it was take from the arm above. Observe carefully that in weaving the cross wire from the bottom of the fence to the top of the fence the weaver is drawn from the arms in the position as is shown in Fig. 4; but when weaving from the top to the bottom it is taken from the arms by pushing it from you, as seen in Fig. 5. Bear down the latch with your thumb and push the weaver from you. In either instance it is put on the next arm in the same position as it was taken from the one before it.

The weaver is taken from the arms diagonally, the end next to the upright A coming off first. This turns the end of the weaver towards the fence which relieves the tension on the supply wire.

The reason the weaver in weaving up is drawn towards you and weaving down is pushed from you is that the tension may come right every time. If the machine does not wrap the wires tightly it is either because you do not take the weaver off and put it on as directed, or the spool is upside down in the weaver.

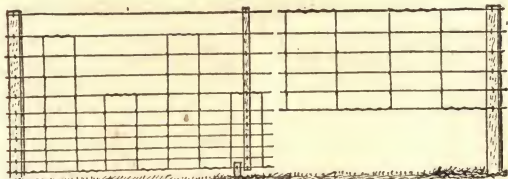


FIG. 6. HOG AND SHEEP FENCE

FIG. 7. STOCK FENCE.

Work with the left arm between the arms of the machine and the left hand on the opposite side of the fence. Never touch the latch of the weaver with the left hand. Take hold of the handle with the right hand.

To fill the spool hook the wire in the notch in the flange of the spool and when it is filled hook the other end of the wire in the notch to hold it.

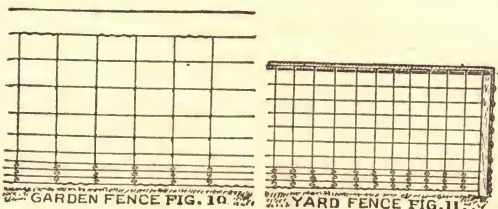
Fill the spool two-thirds full and bend the wire in the notch in the spool, to prevent it from unwinding, cut the wire, put the spool in the weaver, unhook the wire and pull it through the tension hole of weaver. The large spool holds 5 lbs. No. 12 wire and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. No. 14. Small spool holds 2 lbs. No. 14 wire.

The spool must be put into the weaver as is shown in the cuts, which shows the wire in Fig. 4, unwinding from the opposite side of the spool, and in Fig. 5. it is unwinding from this side of the spool. This point is very important.

After you weave past a post the wires are stapled to it. Do not drive the staples down in post, so that the wires can have play from end to end. Put your foot on the bottom wire and press it to the ground and then drive the staples.

Twist a wire about a brick, bury said brick under the fence and twist said wire about the bottom wire of the fence to prevent hogs from raising said bottom wire.

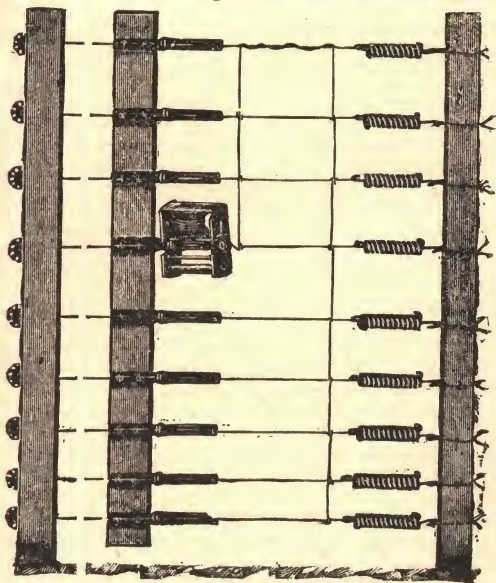
The slots in the arms are made to receive No. 11 wire. If you use heavier wire spread the slots with a cold-chisel or file them larger. If the wires come out of the arms while weaving close the slot in the end of the arm or tighten up the wire a little.



The horizontal wires should be No. 11; the top and bottom may be larger. They can be spaced at any distance apart by changing the arms on the upright A. They can be placed as close as  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches. You can make a fence as low as you like and as high as you desire. The cross wires can be woven from 6 to 12 inches apart for yard or garden fence, and from 1 to 2 feet apart for farm fences. Cross wires should be No. 12, but any size can be used from No. 11 to No. 14. Use nothing less than No. 14.

Machine No. 1 weaves bottom wires 4 inches apart and No. 2 weaves them  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches apart, and with the crimpers  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches apart. One can weave 15 to 20 rods per day fig. 9 of No. 12 cross wires, and 20 to 30 rods per day of No. 14 wire.

Our experiments lead us finally to advise all to set posts 1 rod apart. Use 10 No. 11 wires with B springs and weave the cross wires of No. 12, one foot apart to the 9th or 10th wire. Put a plain or barbed wire for the 10th wire. Put one picket between posts. We call your attention to the cut on title page, which shows how the powerful tension on machine No. 2 bends or crooks the main wires, which prevents the wires from slipping. For poultry fence weave cross wires of No. 12, one foot apart, and put a board at the bottom and crimp the bottom wires. If you do not use a board then crimp the cross wires fig. B, drawing the main wires down 2 to 3 inches apart. We furnish a crimper for 25c to do the work. It is done quickly. If you want the wires closer together take the leather stop out of the crimper. Also thus ornament the yard fence: Staple the top wire of the yard fence to the rail spiked on top of the posts and use no end braces.



The above cut illustrates two end posts, forty rods apart, and the machine weaving cross wires.

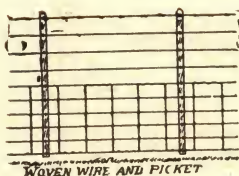


FIG. 8.

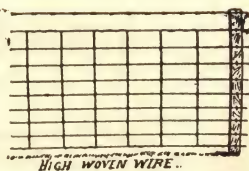


Fig. 9.

### A Comparison of the Cost of Fencing.

100 rods of board fence, 5 boards high,  
\$1.25 per rod. .... \$125.00

100 rods of patent woven wire fence at  
75 cts. per rod. .... \$ 75.00  
50 posts at 12 cts. each. .... 6.00  
Setting 50 posts at 5 cts. each. .... 2.50  
Hauling 1 load 5 miles ..... 1.00

84 cents per rod. .... \$84.50

100 rods of wire and picket fence, 500 lbs.  
No. 11 galvanized wire, three strand  
2½ cents. .... \$12.50  
75 lbs. brace wire No 12 ..... 1.95  
3500 pickets, \$6 per 1,000 ..... 21.00  
150 posts, 12 cts. each, ..... 18.00  
Setting 150 posts, 5 cts. each ..... 7.50  
Hauling four loads 5 miles ..... 4.00  
Weaving, ..... 10.00

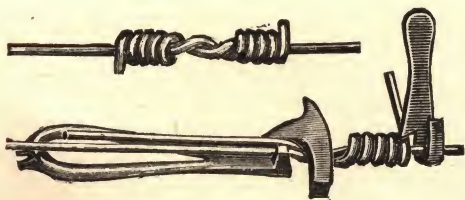
74 cents per rod ..... \$74.95

100 rods of fence (fig. 9), 625 lbs. No. 11  
galvanized wire at 2½ cts. per lb. .... \$15.65  
150 lbs. cross wires, No. 14, 1 foot apart ..... 4.12  
50 posts at 12 cts. each ..... 6.00  
Setting 50 posts 5 cents each ..... 2.50  
Hauling one load 5 miles ..... 1.00  
Stretching the wires ..... 2.00  
20 springs 25 cts. each ..... 5.00  
Weaving ..... 4.00

40 cents per rods ..... \$40.27

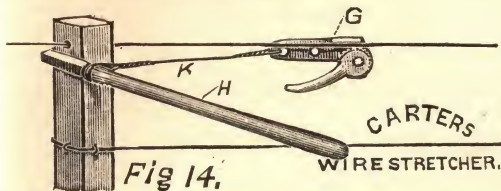
Same as above with No. 12 cross wires, 270,  
pounds to 100 rods ..... \$42.90  
With No. 13 cross wires 206 lbs. .... \$41.60  
25 cts. covers cost of wire and weaving.





This cut represents our combined wire splicer, staple puller, hammer and tack puller. Also cut showing wires spliced with the tool. It splices wires neatly and quickly. It is also excellent to handle and pull barbed wire with. It is the cheapest and best on the market. No one who has wire fences can afford to be without it. It pulls staples as fast as placed in position. Price 50c postpaid. This tool is made of malleable iron.

Place the wires in the jaws of the tool and bend the end of the wire at right angles with the fence. Hook on the splicer and revolve it, carrying the end of the wire around with it. Reverse the tool and repeat the operation.



The above cut illustrate our wire stretcher. We send the casting (G) postpaid for 30 cents and you can attach it to a handspike (H) with a wire (K).

Machine No. 1 complete with 4 spools 1 spooler, upright A, spacer C, weaver No. 1, and 10 C springs, and 10 D ratchets.....\$10.00

Machine No. 2 complete with 4 spools, 1 spooler, upright A, spacer C, weaver No. 2, and 10 B springs and 10 D ratchets.....\$12.00  
For 25 cents extra we will put in the B ratchet.

Machine No. 2 is designed to weave No. 12 and 13 cross wires for stock fences. Machine No. 2 is larger than No. 1, and works easier.

Machine No. 1 is designed to weave No. 14 wire.

No. 2 machine weaves No. 14 wire as nicely as does No. 1. This sample of fence was woven with No. 2 machine. The machines are made of malleable iron, and there is nothing to get out of order. We warrant every machine.

Both machines weave the cross wires so tightly they will not slip. Upright A has 10 arms on it.

EXTRAS.—“C” springs, 8 inches long, with a capacity of 800 lbs. tension for 10 to 40 rods, 20 cents each; “B” springs, 11 inches long, with a capacity of 800 lbs. tension for 40 to 100 rods, 25 cents each; arms 20 cents each. B ratchets 10 cents and D ratchets 5 cents each. An agent is wanted in every township and county.

We are making a loom in which the fence can be woven in the shop in rolls. Send stamp for prices and cuts. We manufacture a steel end post and gate post combined. It is the best made. It will give entire satisfaction. Send stamp for illustrations and prices. We have nice soft wire made expressly for our machines. Send for price. In ordering a machine get No. 2. Do not send personal checks. Send bank draft or express money order. In ordering machines always name your railroad station. The machine boxed weighs 60 pounds.

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### THE WIRE FENCE PROBLEM SOLVED AT LAST

A machine, 10 springs and 10 ratchets for \$10.00 with which the farmer can weave his own fence. Springs to allow the wires to contract and expand at pleasure. Ratchets to tighten up the wires. The cheapest, strongest and the most substantial fence ever made. Our object is fair and square dealing with the farmer, to have him buy wire at wholesale and weave his own fence and save more than 50 cents per rod. It weaves 15 to 30 rods a day. It weaves cross wire  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch to 2 feet apart. It weaves No 12 to 14 cross wires on No. 9 to 12 horizontal wires. It weaves nicely on side hill.

**The Carter Wire Fence Machine Co.,**

**DERBY, PICKAWAY COUNTY, O.**

Reference :—Farmers' Bank, Mt. Sterling, Ohio.

THE CARTER FARM, Derby, O., May 4, 1893.

*To Whom it May Concern :*

We witnessed the operation of the Carter Fence machine and cheerfully say it is so simple of construction and easy of operation that a boy can run it, and weaves a fence that will suit the fancy of the most critical farmer. A rod of "hog and sheep" fence weighed 6 lbs.,  $7\frac{3}{8}$  oz. and was woven at the rate of 60 rods per day.

B. F. RENICK, Farmer.

WARREN TAYLOR, Farmer.

T. F. CARPENTER, Farmer.

J. W. COOK, Farmer.

C. W. HIGGINS, M. D.

JAS. JONES, President Farmers' Bank, Mt. Sterling, O.

DEYO & ALKIRE, Grain and Live Stock.

JONES & Co., Grain Dealers

A. J. Russell, Edgerton, O., writes: "I have seen Carter's fence machine in operation at the fairs. He has the best of attention. His fence takes well. I have traveled over twenty-six states and never saw anything that would equal the springs and machine. I have studied the fence question for eleven years, and am the inventor of the 'Russell Champion Rail Fence,' and 'Champion Farm Gate,' and my judgment is that Carter's fence is the cheapest and best wire fence I ever saw. The machine is a success and every farmer should have one."

G. W. Terry, Pontiac, Mich., writes: "Your machine is the best thing on the market. I have investigated every wire fence I could hear of for years, knowing it was the coming fence. This beats them all. The more I use it the more I like it. It is a great thing for the farmer. If they only knew how good a thing it was as well as I do, you could not make them fast enough to supply them."

J. B. Henderson, Shelbyville, Ky., writes: "The fence machine you sent us works all right."

F. E. Cosand, Russiaville, Ind., writes: "Your fence machine does all you claim for it."

"I can weave  $2\frac{1}{2}$  rods an hour to the 9th wire like Fig. 9, and not work hard either. The fence is well liked by all who have seen it."

H. P. Sandoe, Cable Rock, Pa., writes: "Your machine makes a very substantial fence and is the cheapest fence a man can build."

John W. Erb, Littleborough, Pa., writes: "I have the machine bought of you. I tried it yesterday and am well pleased with it. It does its work well."

M. L. Bollinger, Sells Station, Pa., writes: "The fence machine works all right, and if I can be of any service to you let me know."

Jno. F. Rosen, Alberton, Pa., writes: "The machine received, it works all right."

Wm. Renninger, Findlay, Hancock county, Ohio, says: "I know that a rod of ready woven wire fence weighs from 6 to 10 pounds. I know that such wire is worth only  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 cents per pound. I know that we farmers have been paying 75 cents to 95 cents per rod for it. I know that hereafter I will buy my wire at wholesale and weave my own fences with Carter's Machine, and put in the springs."

Austin Paumier, of Louisville, Stark county, Ohio, writes as follows: "I have been using one of Carter's Wire Fence Machines and think it is all that any farmer needs to build his fences on account of cheapness and durability. The fence will turn all kinds of stock. The springs are a complete success in keeping the fence tight for a life time. It weaves the cheapest fence we know of. It weaves rapidly. We must have cheaper fences. This machine fills the bill. It takes well with the farmers."

Geo. H. Knight, Mansfield, Richland county, Ohio, writes: "The machine you sent me has been properly tried and it more than meets my expectations. It is a wonder to all that see it work. It beats any wire fence I ever saw. I put up the wires. I got a man and showed him how to use the machine. I went back to him at 4 o'clock and to my surprise he had 22 rods woven. The next day he wove 31 rods by 5:30 o'clock. You see the machine is all right. He says he can weave more fence and do it a great deal easier than with wire and picket machine."

E. B. Carter, Henderson, Md., writes: "The machine received. I have made some fence and am agreeably surprised at the simplicity of the whole thing, and the little skill required to operate the machine. I do not see but that it solves the problem of wire fences for the farmer. I have often thought there should be a law against the use of barbed wire, but, as far as I can see, your machine will make barbed wire a thing of the past. There are very few farm hands who can build a post-and-rail fence, but almost any man would be able to build a fence with your machine. I thank you for the help thus rendered the farmer."

J. M. Richardson, Indianapolis, Ind., State Organizer of Indiana State Farmers' Alliance, writes: "I have given careful examination of your wire fence in Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana, and in my judgment for durability, strength, cheapness and simplicity of construction, consider it superior to any fence I have ever examined."

I. M. Pring, President Fall Creek, Ind., Alliance writes: "Have examined the Carter woven wire fence and believe it to be the best fence I ever saw for the cost."

Wm. Alspaugh, Baxter, Iowa, writes: "The man that got the fence machine you sent is well pleased with it; he set his picket machine aside with a big pile of pickets on hand; he has no more use for picket fence; I know where I can sell eight machines within two miles of my home to men who have seen the fence I built. Wove 80 rods with No. 9 wire and No. 15 cross-wires woven 2 feet high like figure 8; the wire cost  $18\frac{1}{2}$  cents per rod and 4 days for weaving; built 40 rods with No. 10 and 11 wire and wove it three feet high with No. 15 cross-wires. The wire cost 19 cents per rod and 2 days for weaving."



G. A. Griffin, Allison, Iowa., writes:—Having visited your factory at Derby, Ohio, in the interest of the farmers of Iowa and having put your fence and the machine to all the tests known to the trade, and having found the fence and the machine all you claim for them I here enclose order for 20 machines. We pronounce the machine a success and confidently believe that your fence will fully satisfy the wants of the farmers, owing to its strength and cheapness.

John W. Brown, Bowerston, O.: My hired man has built 170 rods of fence with our machine, and it works like a charm. Put up sample fence around a lot. Sold 2 machines on the spot and got three jobs of fence to weave at 50 cents per rod.

R. A. Frayer, Fairmount, Ind.: Everybody is well pleased with the fence. It is better than they thought I could make. In a test I wove in 9 cross wires, 10 wires high, in eight minutes. That makes 4 rods an hour and 48 rods a day.

W. S. Hubble, Bennettsburg, N. Y.: I have built 43 rods of fence with the machine. The people say I have made the best wire fence they ever saw.

J. E. Barclay, Dade City, Fla., writes: The more one becomes acquainted with the machine and its result, the better convinced he is of its completeness. The more extended his knowledge of the fence question the more he values your fence. Durable, economical and strong. It seems to me that you have exactly supplied the fence necessity, whether in timbered or untimbered sections.

Will A. Davidson, Whitesville, Ind.; Found your splicers to be all right.

Geo. E. Smith, Canton, O.: The machine is "O. K." We intend to put up a good lot of fence with it on our farm. We think it is the coming fence.

Henry N. Bruner, Canal Winchester, O.—Can weave 15 rods a day, Fig. 9, cross wires 1 foot apart, of No. 12 wire. Can weave more when I get up to it. We have made 30 rods and everybody likes it.

Herbert C. Anderson, Hartsville, Ind.:—Machine received all right. It works well and builds a good fence.

Robert A. Harris, Anthony, Kan.:—I have tried the machine and pronounce it a grand success. Had your machine at a sale to-day. Everyone thought it a success.

Geo. H. Niles, Pontiac, Mich.:—I have a No. 2 machine and I like it first rate and can do the best of work with it.

Frank Stedman, Attica, N. Y.:—The fence machine has been used and the fence is all right.

W. Y. Fairbank, Circleville, Kan.:—Have used the Carter fence machine and recommend it to all. It is a good fence.

Jos. R. Warden, Coomens Station, N. Y.:—I received the machine all right, It works all right.

Jacob Eby, Trotwood, O., writes:—We received the machine all right and we are well pleased with the fence so far and all like it who see it.

Oscar E. Chase, Chase, O.:—Your fence machine is just what it is represented to be. The machine does its work all right. A person of any judgment can make a good fence to turn stock or fowls cheaper than any other method.

J. H. & C. Bowlds, Whitesville, Davies Co., Ky., writes: "We received your machine and are wonderfully pleased with it. It does the work good and tight. It is what every farmer needs. It is a wonder to all that see it work and are surprised at the cheapness of the fence."

John Burch, Washington, Davies Co., Ind., writes: "I received your machine and it is so easily worked that a boy 12 years old can weave a good fence with it. I can weave 30 rods a day. I can make a fence that can turn any kind of stock cheaper than I can with barbed wire or anything else. I like the spring. Plain wire fences are no good without them. The little stretcher works like a charm. Can break a No. 9 wire with them. The machine more than meets my expectations. The people are delighted with the machine and the fence."

Wm. Alspaugh, Baxter, Jasper Co., Iowa, writes: "I received your machine September 2. Had no trouble in starting the machine; started it about 9 o'clock and wove 19 rods the first day and must say I like the machine well and think it is just what every farmer should have."

Henry Pasvogel, Sexton, Kossuth Co., Iowa, writes: "Machine received; works good and weaves a good fence."

S. P. Carpenter, Flemingsburg, Flemingsburg Co., Ky., writes: "I was in Ohio and made a thorough examination of the farm fences woven with Carter's machine and cheerfully say that the fence is the best wire fence I ever saw. The machine, though small, is a grand success; it wraps the cross-wires so tightly that they cannot be slipped. I have been using picket fence; hereafter will use this fence and machine; it is the cheapest fence I ever figured on; it is a world-beater; every farmer should have one."

A. C. Buzzard, Mich., writes: "Your fence and machine take the cake. Your fence and machine have more good points than any two wire fences I have ever seen."

Jas. E. Trimble, Hopedale, Ill., writes: "My neighbors like my fence. I wove 2 rods an hour, 8 wires high, and cross wires of No. 13 wire and 12 inches apart."

G. H. Knight, Mansfield, O.: "I never tried to sell anything that pleased the people so well. I know ten men who were going to saw pickets. They won't saw any now. I wish you could hear the people praise your fence."

A. C. Baldwin, Pontiac, Mich., Fourth Circuit Judge of Lapeer and Oakland counties, writes: G. W. Terry, Pontiac, Mich. "I have over a mile of Carter's fence on my farm near this city and in my opinion it is one of the cheapest and best of the many wire fences. I am so well satisfied with it that as I am obliged to rebuild my old board and rail fences I shall replace them with fences like the one you built for me."

Lucius Loree, F. B. Terry, I. G. Hayden, and Charles Wixom, Pontiac, Mich., write: "We have some of the Carter wire fence and think it the best and cheapest wire fence we have ever seen of the many now on the market. Would advise any contemplating building wire fence to see this fence before building."

William Gleason, Lima, N. Y., writes: "The farmers seem to like the Carter style of fence with springs and ratchets more than any other."

George Mitchell, Columbus, Ohio, says: "I have used your fence machine and wove 18 rods the first day, and 23 the second day and can now easily weave 30 rods a day of 'hog and sheep fence,' Fig. 6 of catalogue. I like the machine. It is the best fence made. Those springs keep the wires as tight as fiddle strings."

Elmer Tatman, Pursell, Hocking county, Ohio, says: "I have used Carter's Wire Fence Machine some time and I can weave 30 rods ('hog and sheep fence') per day. The machine is easy to run. It is not hard work. The fence takes well. This will take the place of all other fences. Every farmer ought to have one. The springs are the best thing for a fence."

W. M. Reid, of Pherson, Pickaway county, Ohio, writes: "I can weave two rods an hour with Carter's Fence Machine and not work hard either. Any body with common sense and two hands can use it. I have been using No. 14 for cross wires and No. 8 to 10 for horizontal wires. It makes the strongest wire fence in existence, not to mention cheapness. I can weave 30 rods per day of 'hog and sheep fence,' Fig. 6."

W. Y. Fairbank, Soldier, Ky., writes: "I call it a good machine. I never saw a fence the people liked as well. I believe your fence will lead all others."

Herbert C. Anderson, Hartsville, Ind., writes:—I have given the machine a through test and find it makes the right kind of a fence, and think when the farmers see its merits it will meet with successful sales.

O. D. Culler, Jefferson, Md.:—I tried my machine to-day and am right well pleased with it. We wove 6 rods in a few hours.

Elroy M. Loose, Monroe, Mich.:—Have used the machine and am well pleased with it. It makes a very good and cheap fence.

Hirman W. Payne, Cloverdale, Mich.:—Received the machine and tried it to-day. It worked complete, think the fence is the coming fence.

W. H. Cole, Washington, Mich.—Have built 10 rods of the fence and it looks well.

Francis L. Casey, LeRoy, N. Y.:—Your No. 2 machine is a good one. It weaves No. 11 cross wires as easy as it does No. 12. It makes a fine looking fence.

PONTIAC, MICH., Feb. 1, 1894.

We the undersigned farmers of Oakland county, Mich. have seen the Carter wire fence machine and the fence it builds. Think it makes the best and cheapest plain wire fence on the market.

B. CHAPMAN.

JOHN P. TERRY.

CHARLES WIXON.

PONTIAC, MICH., Jan. 28, 1894.

We the undersigned have some of the Carter wire fence built for us by G. W. & I. E. Terry and think it the best and cheapest wire fence we have ever seen of the many now on the market. Would advise any one contemplating building wire fence to see this fence before building.

LUCIOUS LOREE.

F. B. TERRY.

P. B. HAYMAN.

CHAS. WIXON.

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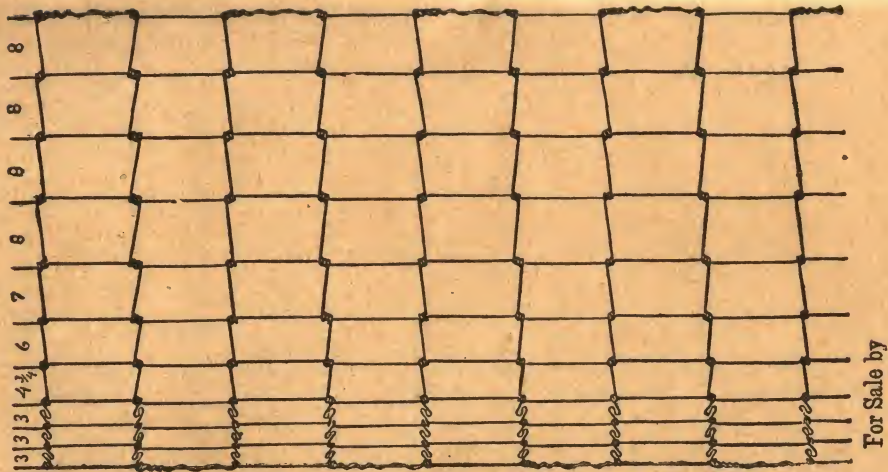
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Weave stock fence with bottom wires  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches apart, and if you want to exclude chickens weave cross wires of No. 12 wire and crimp the bottom cross wires as shown in the above cut, drawing the horizontal wires 2 to 3 inches apart.